

SENATE CHAMBER,  
AUSTIN, Texas, Tuesday, July 12, 1870.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment; President Don Campbell presiding. Roll called; quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Report of Committee on Stock and Stock Raising:

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
Austin, July 12, 1870.

Hon. DON CAMPBELL,

President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An Act regulating the sale and inspection of animals, and the inspection of hides," (Senate bill No. 25,) instruct me to report the bill back to the Senate with a substitute, and to recommend the passage of the substitute.

THOS. H. BAKER,

For Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

Laid over under the rules.

Message from the Governor by his private secretary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Austin, Texas, July 12, 1870.

To the Honorable Senate of the State of Texas:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully ask your advice and consent to the following appointment, to-wit:

B. F. Barclay, for Brigadier of Militia.

T. C. Barden, for Judge of the District Court for the Sixteenth District.

A. T. Monroe, for Brigadier General of Militia.

J. A. Williamson, for Judge of the District Court for the Twenty-eighth District.

L. Norton, for Judge of the District Court for the Ninth District.

J. W. Oliver, for Judge of the District Court for the Thirty-third District.

Respectfully,

EDMUND J. DAVIS,

Governor.

## Report of Select Committee :

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
July 12, 1870.Hon. DON CAMPBELL,  
President of Senate :

Your select committee, having under investigation charges preferred against certain Senators, to-wit, M. H. Bowers and others, which charges are of a grave and serious character, and are on file with the Secretary of the Senate, do submit the following report.

Your committee have, by virtue of the authority given them, taken much testimony, the gravity of the charges requiring great care and caution and much time, in view of doing justice to all the parties charged therein, and your committee not having yet completed their labors in taking testimony, and as the testimony already taken fully establishes the charges preferred, that said Senators, in utter disregard of the rules of the Senate and their duty to the people of this State, left the Senate pending a question on a great State measure, breaking a quorum and preventing legislation. That said Senators refused to return to their seats and duties in the Senate, when first required to do so by the sergeant-at-arms, and so refused for some time until arrested by said sergeant-at-arms by order of the President, who made such order by direction of the Senate; and that said Senator M. H. Bowers had previously declared that it was the intention of himself and other Senators to resign and break a quorum, rather than the measure then pending when they withdrew should pass into a law; in the execution of which premeditated purpose and intention he was assisted by other Senators, who acted under his influence, and thus became *particeps criminis* in the revolutionary, unpatriotic and disgraceful design and intention of breaking up the Senate, and thus hindering and preventing the reorganization of the State, so much desired by all good and patriotic citizens.

It also appears that certain parties with whom said Senators were politically affiliated, and who met and counseled with them, did attempt by bribery to defeat the passage of the State measure above alluded to. These facts and others appearing in the testimony already taken, show conclusively that said Senators, or some of them, justly deserve to be expelled, and *all* to be punished for such contempt of the Senate and revolutionary conduct. As said Senators have been suspended and deprived of their places in the Senate by reason of said arrest for several days, and if your committee should be required to prosecute their investigation to a full and final completion, as they are required to do by order of the Senate, said suspension of said Senators would be continued to the close of the

present session, while great measures of State policy are pending, in which the whole people of the State should have a voice, but of which a large portion are now denied by reason of the conduct of said Senators ingloriously and shamefully, to their own great discredit, leaving and abandoning their seats and posts in the Senate, without provocation, without excuse, in utter disregard of their duty as Senators, and the rules of the Senate, all of which appears in the testimony already taken, to which reference is here made, and the same made a part of this report, marked exhibit A. Your committee submit that the Senate of Texas can afford to be magnanimous as well as just towards those erring Senators, who deny any *conspiracy* to resign and break a quorum, and thus prevent the enactment of laws and the reorganization of the State, and denying also any contempt of the Senate by their said conduct; and your committee understanding that said Senators, or some of them, are willing so to declare, do report the following resolutions and recommend their adoption:

*Resolved*, That as many of said Senators, now under arrest, as may, upon their honor as Senators, the day after the adoption of these resolutions, file their disclaimer of "all premeditated design to break a quorum and prevent the enactment of laws and the reorganization of the State, or intentional contempt of the Senate," be permitted to resume their seats and their functions as Senators, with the additional suspension of one day from the filing of said disclaimer.

*Resolved further*, That if any of said Senators shall fail or refuse to file such disclaimer within the time prescribed in the foregoing resolution, such Senators so failing or refusing shall be and they are hereby suspended for and during the present session, and that said select committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman.

[EXHIBIT A.]

June 22—Mr. A. Faulkner sworn:

Is Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, presents the warrant of arrest, and says:

I proceeded with it to room No. 11 immediately after I received it. The door of the room was locked on the inside. I demanded admission and told them to open the door. Some one came to the door and asked me if I would carry a message to the Senate if they would let me in. I said I had a summons for every one of them and I wanted to get in to serve it. That I would carry the message or send it if they would push it under the door. They did not let

me in, but said they wanted to see Senator Parsons. I then went around to the window; found it closed—the sash up on the outside and the shutters closed on the inside. I pushed open the shutter and saw Senator Alford, and caught him by the arm and arrested him. Some one on the other side pushed the shutter to, and caught my arm, when I pulled my arm out and had to let go of him. Senator Alford himself used force in closing the shutter upon me. I then went around to the door and called to Senator Alford to come out. I told him I had seen and summoned him, and demanded that he come out. Returned to the Senate for instructions whether I should make a forcibly entry into the room, carrying with me a verbal message to Senator Parsons. I then received instructions from President Campbell to get into the room, if possible, and get as many as four of the Senators. I then went down to the outside window, and the shutter was slightly open, when I plunged through the shutter and fell head over heels among them. I then summoned them all. Then I demanded that they all go with me up to the Senate chamber immediately. Some one then said: "All right, Faulkner, we will not put you to any further trouble." The room was dark after I arose, about a few seconds, as they had again closed the shutters. Bowers said he would not put us to any more trouble. There was then a message brought to the window from Senator Parsons. Bowers said, let me read this communication. They remained a short time, passed the communication around, and read it among them, when Bowers said: "Come on, boys, let us all go to the Senate chamber."

[Senator Parsons produced at this stage a copy of the communication before the committee, which stated that Senators in seats refused to hold any intercourse with them, or permit him to hold the same except through the proper officer of the Senate.]

When I opened the door to take the Senators up, I instructed the assistant sergeant-at-arms to make for them if they attempted to escape and secure four of them. I stood at the door of the Senate chamber and saw them all pass in before I reported, having counted them. I then went to the presiding officer and reported them all present. I entered forcibly. I regarded my entry as forcible, and that I could not have entered otherwise than by force.

(Signed,)

A. FAULKNER,

Sergeant-at-Arms Senate of Texas.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of June, 1870.

(Signed,)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman Committee.

June 23—Thomas Powell, assistant sergeant-at-arms, sworn :

Was on guard at room No. 11 when bolting Senators were locked in; placed there by Mr. Faulkner. He did not get into the room through the doorway, and must have got in through the window on the outside. He came out with all the Senators in arrest, and instructed me if any of them tried to escape to secure four of them. He told me to bring up the rear, and if they broke ranks for me to gather two of them and he would gather two of them. I heard him tell Mr. Alford that he must come out; he had seen him and arrested him, and he must come out. He would not come out and did not come out until Mr. Faulkner had broken into the room and brought them all out in arrest.

(Signed,)

THOS. POWELL.

His X mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fourth day of June, 1870.

(Signed,)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman Committee.

June 24--Col. John W. Glenn sworn :

On or about Monday the twentieth instant, about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, coming up the Avenue, on the East side, in front of Mitchell's Restaurant, on the pavement, where a crowd was passing, I met Senator Bowers in company with another gentleman in earnest conversation, Col. Flournoy being with me at the time. I congratulated Senator Bowers upon the ability with which he had argued his side of the question in the Senate, stating that I did not believe the human mind was capable in the premises of making an abler argument; stating further, that that was all the good it would accomplish; they could not defeat the bill, and I hoped that as sensible men they would waive further factious filibustering opposition to a speedy final vote. He replied, "Mr. Glenn, the bill will never become a law" (or be passed), as there are twelve of us solemnly sworn to resign after the bill reaches its engrossment, thereby breaking the quorum and preventing its passage." I stated that if he would solemnly inform me that he himself intended to pursue such a course, from my knowledge of the man, I believed he would do so, but that I did not believe he could get eleven other senators to follow him like sheep in the matter. He replied, "You will see, sir! We believe it a duty we owe to our constituency to do so, and the highest service we can perform to our State." Col. Flournoy and myself then proceeded up into the city; and in view of the public manner that this had been communicated to me, and the deep impression by it upon my mind, I informed several senators of the

occurrence, and obtained a friend to communicate the same to his Excellency the Governor, and also give him the history of the breaking the quorum of the Indiana Legislature, pending the discussion of, and just previous to the adoption of the fifteenth amendment by that Legislature.

Ques. Did Senator Bowers make any statement in that conversation relative to a meeting having been held by twelve senators?

Ans. Yes, he stated twelve of us had a meeting and solemnly swore (or are sworn) to resign in a body, etc., as I have already stated in the body of the affidavit. The next morning after the conversation with Senator Bowers in the street, and in the Senate Chamber, in conversation with Senator Pyle, I repeated to him the conversation which had occurred between Senator Bowers and myself the previous afternoon, and urged him as a good citizen, to use all his influence to dissuade any and all members of the Senate from such a course. He replied, that he had opposed it from the beginning and should continue to do so. In the afternoon, when the members, who had withdrawn, were brought back into the Senate Chamber, in the custody of the officer, in a bantering tone of voice I asked Senator Pyle if he had his resignation written out and in his pocket ready for use. His reply was, "No! nor do I intend to resign. I have bitterly opposed it; but others have their resignations in their pockets." He subsequently stated to me, it was the most suicidal and foolish thing the Democracy of the Senate ever committed.

[Signed]

JOHN W. GLENN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of June, 1870.

[Signed]

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Chairman Committee.

June 24—Col. Geo. Flournoy sworn :

I, in company with Colonel Glenn, during the pendency of the militia bill, met Senator Bowers on the Avenue, and a conversation came up on the militia bill. Senator Bowers stated that there were thirteen members of the Senate who had sworn to resign if the bill passed, or to prevent its passage, I am not sure which, but I think the latter. Major Glenn ridiculed the idea, and Senator Bowers then stated that there were twelve senators sworn to resign. I noticed the dropping of one on the second statement. Major Glenn laughed at him, and told him in effect, in a gentlemanly way, substantially that he did not believe it, and ridiculed the idea. His manner was determined and decided, but I regarded his statement as mere bravado. His style of expression and determination led me in a measure to conclude it was bravado;

and the general manner of the whole conversation led me to believe it was threats merely. When I observed the democratic senators had left their seats I was reminded of the conversation, which was had at the time they left the Senate Chamber. I had been sitting there all day waiting for a final vote. This conversation with Senator Bowers was the day previous to the Democrats leaving the Chamber.

[Signed]

GEORGE FLOURNOY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 24th day of June, 1870.

[Signed]

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Chairman Committee.

June 25—Hon. John Hancock sworn :

Q. Were you present at any meeting of the Senators that broke the quorum, and where the breaking of the quorum was discussed prior to the breaking of the quorum ?

A. I was not.

Q. Have you conversed with any of the Senators who broke the quorum, prior to the breaking of the quorum, relative to that matter ?

A. Prior to the day on which I understand the quorum was broken, I had a conversation with a Senator, Mr. Bowers, in which conversation he expressed an apprehension that Senators would resign in the event of the passage of the militia bill then before the Senate. I expressed a hope nothing of that kind would occur, to which Bowers rejoined, "I would regret it, but I doubt if it can be prevented."

Q. Did you ever hear any Senator say that he would resign for the purpose of preventing the passage of the militia bill ?

A. No, I don't think I ever did hear any Senator express himself in that way. I have heard Senators express their willingness to resign if it was deemed best they should do so.

Q. When they said they would resign, had that any reference to breaking a quorum ?

A. I so understood it; I don't think they said they would resign, but they were willing to resign if it were deemed best.

Q. Who were those Senators who expressed their willingness to resign ?

A. Senator Dahoney, Dr. Pyle; I don't think I heard any one else prior to the breaking of the quorum. Senator Bowers I heard say that he expressed himself to that effect to others, but he did not do so to me. He, Senator Bowers, stated that, in some jesting or bantering conversation, that Col. Flournoy and Col. Glenn, in reply to the subject of the militia bill passing, said there was no danger of that—because twelve of us have determined to resign first, which he

said, at the time, he thought no more of until reminded by some one else.

Q. Do you know of any party or parties having had or offered any money or moneys for the purpose of influencing the passage of the militia bill?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of any attempt having been made to bribe a Senator or Senators to vote against this bill?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of any person or persons having been authorized to offer money to a Senator or Senators for the purpose of inducing them to vote against the militia bill?

A. I do not.

Q. Was it before or after Senator Bowers was arrested that he told you that he had said to Col. Flournoy and Glenn that twelve Senators would resign?

A. It was after. I know it was the night after I understood he was arrested.

Q. Did you know that the quorum would be broken upon the engrossment of the militia bill?

A. No sir.

Q. Do you know, from any information prior to the passage of the militia bill, that an attempt would be made to break a quorum?

A. I do not; nor did I expect it.

(Signed)

JOHN HANCOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of June, 1870.

(Signed)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Chairman of Committee.

June 25—Governor Throckmorton sworn:

Know all the seceding members of the Senate. Have no knowledge of a design to break a quorum. Do not know of any disposition of any of those gentlemen to resign to break a quorum. Was not present at any meeting where the question of the breaking a quorum was discussed prior to the time of breaking the quorum.

Q. Do you know of any party or parties having had or offered any money or moneys for the purpose of influencing the passage or the defeat of the militia bill?

A. I do not. I think I was present at a meeting the night the quorum was broken. I can give you, briefly, all that occurred. I think most all but Senator Clark was there. A chairman of the meeting was appointed. The meeting was held in the old postoffice.



A number of other gentlemen were there. The gentleman who was chairman explained the occurrence in the Senate Chamber, and asked advice as to what course it would be proper to pursue. One or two Senators made statements in regard to the then state of affairs.

Q. Do you know of any person or persons having been authorized to offer money to a Senator or Senators for the purpose of influencing them to vote against the militia bill?

A. I do not, of my own knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any attempt having been made to bribe a Senator or Senators to vote against the militia bill?

A. I cannot say that I do of my personal knowledge.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with Mr. Hancock relative to Senators being bribed to vote against the militia bill?

A. We had a conversation on that subject as to what had been heard and said in relation to such subject.

Q. Please give the substance of any such conversation you may have had with Mr. John Hancock?

A. It was a loose conversation, probably once or twice, I had with him in regard to it. I do not recollect it.

Q. Was the impression left upon your mind by such conversation that a Senator or Senators could or would be influenced by bribery to vote against the militia bill?

A. My first impression was that such might be the case, but subsequently that it was not so.

Q. Do you know of any party or parties having in their possession moneys that were to be used, if possible, to bribe Senators to vote against the militia bill?

A. I do not.

Q. Mention the exact conversation, as near as you can, that you had with Judge Hancock in reference to Senators being bribed?

A. My impression is that in my conversation with Judge Hancock he mentioned there were certain Senators who could be influenced to vote against the bill, or might be.

Q. Did Judge Hancock have any authority that you know of to authorize any person to offer a stipulated sum to a Senator or Senators, to influence his or their vote on the militia bill?

A. He had no authority that I know of.

Q. Do you know of three thousand dollars being offered by Judge Hancock for the purpose of influencing the vote of any Senator?

A. I do not.

Q. Did your conversation with Judge Hancock have any relation to three thousand dollars being offered for a Senator's vote?

A. Something was said about that sum being the amount that was required or could be made available to influence a Senator's vote.

Q. Did Judge Hancock have any authority from you to use three thousand dollars for the purpose of securing a Senator's vote against the militia bill, if that amount could be made available for that purpose?

A. He had no such authority from me.

Q. Had the mention of Senator Ford's name any connection with the insufficiency of the sum of three thousand dollars?

A. My recollection is that it had. I cannot say positively what the particular connection was, but my impression was that his vote might be influenced.

Q. Do you know, or did you believe, during that conversation, that an attempt had been made to influence the vote of Senator Ford by the use of money, or that such an attempt would be made?

A. I did not know. I presumed he had been talked to on the subject, or if not conversed with that it was believed he might be influenced.

Q. Was Senator Saylor's name used in your conversation with Judge Hancock?

A. I do not believe that it was.

Q. Was Senator Gaîne's name used in that conversation?

A. I do not think that it was.

Q. Do you know who was the custodian of the \$3000 spoken of in the conversation you had with Judge Hancock?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you hear, in conversation with Judge Hancock, or was it spoken of, that money was ready at some place, specified or otherwise, to secure a Senator's vote?

A. The impression made on my mind was that as an attorney Judge Hancock could control that amount of money—or had been spoken to in that capacity. That if any such sum was to be used it was to be furnished by clients, but no place was specified where it was on deposit.

Q. Did Judge Hancock apply to you to raise more money than three thousand dollars for the purpose of securing a vote?

A. I do not think he did—certain I am that I made no such effort.

Q. Did he say to you that a vote could be secured for five thousand dollars or for a larger sum than \$3000?

A. I have answered this before as well as my recollection serves; something, I think, was said in regard to the amount being necessary to be increased.

Q. Do you know of any consultation or consultations between parties, not Senators, with a view to influencing the vote of a Senator, by the use of money, on the militia bill, and, if so, who were the parties?

A. I remember of no such consultations more than before stated.  
(Signed) J. W. THROCKMORTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.  
(Signed)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman Committee.

June 27—J. D. Elliott sworn:

Question. Do you know the Senators who left the Senate Chamber on the 21st day of June, for the purpose of breaking a quorum?

Answer. I know them.

Ques. Did you know they intended to break a quorum?

Ans. No, sir, I did not.

Ques. Did you have a conversation with a Senator or Senators relative to breaking the quorum?

Ans. No, sir. I had not, one or more. I never heard the subject bruited; I was with Senator Bowers, and spent a night at his house, and never heard him make any intimation in any shape or form.

Ques. Did you ever hear the question of resignation mooted or discussed by the Senators who broke the quorum, or by any portion of them?

Ans. I did not, sir.

Ques. Was you present at a meeting of the Senators, held in a committee room in the capitol, immediately after the breaking of the quorum?

Ans. I was in a committee room in the State House.

Ques. For what purpose were you there?

Ans. I was consulted by them in the committee room. I was present in the Senate at the time the Senators named withdrew from the Chamber; I was taken by surprise at their action, having had no previous intimation of such a purpose, and went to the committee room, where I was informed they would assemble, and was invited into the room by Senators. While there, I was consulted by them as to their course of procedure; I was informed by the members that they were taken by surprise by the ruling of the President of the Senate, and the call made by Senator Fountain for the previous question, in face of an existing agreement made between Senator Bowers and Senator Parsons, wherein it was stipulated that discussion might be heard upon the engrossment of the bill. It was, moreover, stated by them that they had retired for consultation in view of such statement of facts. My advice to the Senators, that if

they had predetermined to break a quorum, with a view of defeating the passage of the militia bill, the only manly course left for them to pursue was to tender their resignations in a body; but if such predetermination did not exist, it did not become them to run away from the Senate Chamber, and my advice was for all of them promptly to return. The Sergeant-at-Arms came in at the back window; the blinds were open at the time, and the window up. The sergeant-at-arms announced, on coming into the room, that he had a process for four Senators. I stated to the sergeant-at-arms that if he would suspend action for a few moments, I had reason to believe that all the Senators would voluntarily return to the Senate Chamber. In a few moments thereafter they did return, and if any arrests were made I did not see it.

JOHN D. ELLIOTT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

(Signed)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman Committee.

June 27—Re-examination of Governor Throckmorton :

\*Question. On Saturday you stated that you believed Judge Hancock had said that if any money was to be used, it was to be furnished by clients, and that he was acting in the capacity of an attorney?

Answer. My impression is, in a casual conversation with Judge Hancock and one other, that he said he acted as an attorney.

[Note.—This question was subsequently answered by the Governor himself in writing, and he requested that the words "one other" be erased from the above answer.]

Answer in writing by the Governor :

"The impression made upon my mind was that Judge Hancock either had clients or friends who might be willing to use money to defeat the militia bill."

Ques. Do you know who Judge Hancock was acting for; that is, who was his client or clients?

Ans. I have not the slightest knowledge.

Ques. Do you know of any money being deposited with Judge Hancock, or subject to his order, that was to have been used to defeat the militia bill?

Ans. I know of none. The conversation alluded to by me with Judge Hancock was casual, and to which but little importance was attached by me. From what passed I presumed some person, not a member of the Legislature, had informed him that such person had sufficient influence with a Senator or Senators as to defeat the bill, and that Hancock had said to such person, that in the event that the

militia bill was defeated, his informant could have from his clients or friends an amount of money, but that he himself had no money to use for such purpose; that Judge Hancock did not anticipate any Senator to be approached with money; that subsequently he declined any connection with the matter whatever, and which was before the passage of the bill.

(Signed)

J. W. THROCKMORTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

(Signed)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Chairman Committee.

June 27—M. P. Hunnicutt sworn:

Question. What is your business?

Answer. A detective.

Q. By whom were you employed in your present capacity?

A. By Governor Davis.

Q. Was the answer to the first interrogatory in Senator Saylor's affidavit just read true?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you had a conversation with Judge Hancock since you approached Mr. Saylor?

A. Yes.

Q. State the whole of that conversation as near as you can recollect.

A. I went back to him and told him I could not do anything with Saylor, but I thought there was another Senator that I could. He wanted to know who it was, and I told him it was Ford. I was told to see Ford, and let him know. I saw Ford and made the proposition, and Ford said there was not enough money offered, as he had understood there was ten thousand dollars offered. Ford told me that if he would raise it to five thousand he would go into it. I reported to Hancock what Ford said, and Hancock said he thought that was all the money there was, but he would see and let me know in a little while. This conversation occurred in Thompson's bar-room, and as we went out at the door Governor Throckmorton was standing in the door with others. He took Throckmorton by the arm and went out on the bridge with him in front of Thompson's, the bridge over the gutter, and in a few minutes he came back and said that three thousand dollars was all they had. He made the remark then that they were damned stingy with their money anyhow, for such a thing as that. That he was only using and offering the money as attorney for other parties. He said he did not have any money, and if he had he would not put it in such a thing as that.

Q. Was there any other person than Governor Throckmorton, with whom Judge Hancock conversed from the time he left you until he returned and said the parties could not raise any more money?

Ans. There was not.

Ques. Had you your eyes on him all the time?

Ans. I had.

Ques. What next transpired?

Ans. That ended the conversation for the night; the next morning I saw Hancock, and told him I might probably still get Ford into it, and I came up to the Capitol to see Ford, and on my way up I was overtaken by Broughton, who told me that Judge Hancock wanted to see me in the Federal Court-room immediately. I went back to the court-room and saw Judge Hancock, who said he had found out since I left that Ford would not do to tie to, and said that I had better let him alone; I told him I would do as he said. I afterwards casually remarked to him, "I guessed he was right." All of the above conversation occurred between Wednesday and Friday evening, the seventeenth instant. On Saturday, the eighteenth, I made a proposition to him, to keep one Republican Senator away from the chamber until Thursday night, and prevent his vote on the militia bill. He told me that would do them no good, and declined to use the money. He proposed several times that he would take me and satisfy me the money was safe, that I might see and count it. He also said, if I would bring him a pledge, signed by Mr. Saylor that he would vote against the bill, he would pay one-half of the money down, and the other half when he cast his vote, or deposit the whole of it almost any place he might suggest.

Ques. Have you seen and conversed with Judge Hancock since he was examined before this committee, and if so, relate the conversation between you?

A. I conversed with Judge Hancock on Sunday. He told me he had been before the committee, and the purport of his statement to me was, that he made a general denial; he denied, he said, everything before the committee; he told me he was asked, before the committee, if he knew of any person who had been authorized to offer money to bribe a senator or senators to vote against the militia bill, and he said to me he had denied it; he told me I must deny and not use his name; he told me to deny everything if I was brought before the committee. He met with me on yesterday evening, and requested me to sign a paper denying everything; he had a paper drawn up, making a general denial of the material facts in the case, and he pressed me so close, that I got out of it by asking him to write me a copy of it, so that I might have it in his own

writing; he said he would prepare a copy and I should have it this morning, but I did not go for it.

(Signed.)

M. P. HUNNICUTT,

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

(Signed.)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

June 28—Senator Saylor sworn: Question. Was you, at any time prior to the passage of the militia bill, approached by any party for the purpose of influencing you to vote against the Militia bill? if so, state who the party was, and the conversation that occurred.

Ans. I was approached prior to the passage of the militia bill by a party by the name of Hunnicutt, and informed that I could, by voting against the militia bill, get three thousand dollars for so voting.

Ques. Did Hunnicutt tell you who had authorized him to make you this offer?

Ans. Mr. Hunnicutt informed me that he was sent by John Hancock to know if that amount would change my vote, if so, he (Hancock,) would furnish the amount.

Ques. What was your reply?

Ans. I informed Mr. Hunnicutt that I had made up my mind to vote for the bill, and no amount of money would change my vote one way or the other, and I wanted no more such propositions sent to me.

(Signed.)

W. A. SAYLOR,

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

A. J. FOUNTAIN,

Chairman Committee.

June 28—Senator A. J. Fountain sworn: My name is A. J. Fountain. I am a State Senator. On the afternoon of June 21, after the vote had been taken on the Flanagan amendment to the militia bill, I moved the previous question. The motion was seconded by Senators Ruby, Saylor, Bell and several other Senators whose names I cannot now remember. The secretary was then directed to call the roll on the ordering of the previous question. The secretary had called several names when I heard a movement behind me, and looking around saw Senator Bowers moving rapidly towards the door. He was followed by Senator Alford and several others, among whom were Senators Broughton and Douglas. A moment after he had passed out Senator Bowers returned to the door and motioned to Senator Flanagan to come out. He stamped his foot and gesticulated violently. About this time Senator Ruby was on the floor calling for a call of the Senate. Senator Flanagan then left the

chamber, and I believe—but am not certain—that Senator Clark left about the same time. There was a great deal of confusion, amidst which the doors were closed. When the roll was called thirteen Senators were found to be absent, and there was no quorum. I then moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to arrest the absent Senators. The sergeant-at-arms went out and shortly after returned, and reported that the absent Senators were locked in a committee room and refused him admittance. I then moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to make a forcible entry into the committee room, and arrest at least a sufficient number of Senators to complete a quorum. The sergeant-at-arms then went out and in the course of fifteen minutes returned with the thirteen Senators in his custody.

(Signed.)

A. J. FOUNTAIN.

June 28—Gen. W. H. Parsons, Senator, sworn: Senator Flanagan closed the regular debate, as had been arranged by programme by Colonel Elliott; Senators Douglas and Broughton on behalf of Senator Bowers, Colonel Glenn, Senator Ruby and Senator Fountain on behalf of Senator Parsons, it having been mutually agreed between Senator Bowers and Senator Parsons to refer the order of debate, or its programme, to said gentlemen as the referees or mutual friends of said Bowers and Parsons. The programme, as arranged by said referees for the last two days' debate, although Senator Bowers said he repudiated the agreement so soon as the decision was announced; nevertheless and notwithstanding, said programme so agreed upon by said referees thus mutually chosen, with the obligation to abide by their decision, which was originally proposed by Senator Bowers himself, to which we had agreed to submit, was actually carried out to wit: Senator Campbell to speak first, Bowers second, Fountain third, Broughton fourth, Senator Parsons fifth, to close on behalf of the administration. The point of compromise being that Senator Flanagan, who had opened the debate, should close the same without authority to delegate that right to another. Senator Bowers at the time of the announcement of the decision of the referees so mutually selected, which announcement was made whilst Senator Campbell was speaking, although at that moment the announcement was thus made to him, did state that he would not stand it then, yet; when Senator Campbell ceased speaking, he, Senator Bowers, took the floor, thereby tacitly assenting to the agreed programme. The balance of the speeches, which were also delivered, being delivered in the precise order of the aforesaid programme. When Senator Flanagan closed the regular debate, as had been thus programmed by the referees, I was approached in my place by Senator Bowers with



the inquiry as to what I now intended. I stated that I was determined to force a vote that evening at all hazards, as the majority had exhausted the courtesy of debate by giving every member of the minority a chance to speak if he desired; that the argument was exhausted, and that a decision must now be had; that further opposition by the minority would be futile filibustering; that upon his insisting that more speeches should be made I replied they should not be made upon that question of the amendment if I could help it, but that a vote must be had; upon his still insisting, I replied that personally I was indifferent as to whether the debate was renewed at the last stage of the second reading of Fountain's substitute, or upon its third reading and final passage. This conversation I communicated to no Republican Senator, regarding it a personal dispute. I did not claim or attempt to control the action or determination of any other Republican Senator, and did not regard what passed between Senator Bowers and myself as a contract of agreement.

Upon the final vote being taken on the Flanagan amendment, resulting in a decision against said amendment, the question recurred on the adoption of Fountain's House substitute to the Senate bill, upon the engrossment of which he called for the previous question. The roll was being called upon the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" being the last stage of the second reading. The names of Alford, Baker, Bell were responded to, and just as the name of Senator Bowers was reached, the said Senator Bowers arose from his chair without replying to his name, walked rapidly to the main entrance, and, in view of the whole Chamber and a crowded lobby, excitedly gesticulated to other Senators to vacate their seats. Flanagan and Alford responded at once, and it was my impression that the movement of the abandonment of the Chamber was spontaneous by the balance. The entire proceedings were at once arrested, because a quorum was broken, amid cries of "Call the House!" "Call the House!" I received a message subsequently from the absent Senators to meet them. After consulting with the Senators who remained, I replied that we could hold no intercourse only through the proper officers of this department of the government. The sergeant-at-arms did bring back said Senators, and report them all present, whereupon the presiding officer announced that they were under arrest for a contempt of the Senate for absenting themselves and breaking a quorum during the taking of a vote, and disorderly conduct.

(Signed)

W. H. PARSONS.

June 28—Dr. R. K. Smith sworn :

Q. Do you know anything of the attempt to bribe a Senator or Senators to vote against the militia bill?

A. About three or four days previous to the close of debate on the militia bill, Mr. Hunnicut came to me and asked me if I knew any Republican who would vote against the militia bill. I said I did not. He told me he had three thousand dollars offered for one Republican vote, and if I could get Saylor to vote he could get the money. I told him if I could I would not for my right arm. He told me then that if I would aid him he could get fifteen hundred dollars down and Mr. Saylor could vote as he pleased. I said I would do anything to detect the villain who would attempt the bribery, and if he would let me know who he was I would assist him in making a complete exposure of the whole affair. He told me John Hancock was the man who wanted him to buy the vote. I then went immediately to see Mr. Patton and told him my plan. Mr. Patton went to the Governor, as he informed me, and the matter ran along until Mr. Saylor was dropped and Mr. Ford was approached to take Mr. Saylor's place. He agreed to do so in my presence, after having the whole object explained to him, and in order to obtain the complete evidence of the attempt at bribery; but the morning the vote was taken Mr. Hunnicut informed me that Hancock had his suspicions awakened, was afraid of Ford, and had let the matter drop. I was present when the senators left the chamber to break the quorum. The manner of their departure is described accurately in the testimony of Senator Parsons, which I have read.

(Signed,)

ROBT K. SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

(Signed,)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman Committee.

June 28—Senator W. H. Pyle sworn :

I did not attend a meeting previous to the time of the breaking of the quorum, at which that matter was discussed, or resignations of senators were talked of.

I did attend a meeting of the bolting senators after the breaking of the quorum. The object of that meeting was to take into consideration what means we should adopt to be reinstated. The matter of resignation was spoken of, but met with no favor. At the breaking of the quorum I was the first who went out. We went to the committee room and called Judge Clark to the chair. Bowers remarked that he had made an agreement with Senator Parsons in regard to further debate on the militia bill, and spoke of calling the previous question. Going out first, I met senators coming out, and

joined them. I did not know they were going to follow, and did not know there was any intention.

Ques. Did you not say to Col. Glenn when you returned to the Senate Chamber, that the other senators had their resignations in their pockets? And that you were opposed to the whole proceeding?

Ans. I did not. I said to Col. Glenn that I was opposed to resigning; that some were in favor of resigning, but not at once; they would refer the matter to the leading men of the country, but they would wait for further consultation and deliberation. I told Col. Glenn I had bitterly opposed it and should continue to oppose it.

Ques. The question of resignation was discussed at that meeting?

Ans. The question of resignation was discussed, but I did not understand that it would be done then, but they would wait for further deliberations. I did not hear any one say he had his resignation in his pocket, that I remember of.

Ques. Who were the senators who spoke of resigning at that meeting, or who mooted the question?

Ans. I think the subject of resigning came up in this way: Had we not better resign, or what shall we do? But I do not know who mooted the question. There was a good deal of confusion in the room, for the sergeant-at-arms was banging at the door.

Ques. Did you hear any senator announce his determination to resign to defeat the militia bill, either before or after the breaking of the quorum?

A. I did not.

Q. Do you know of any senator having written out his resignation?

A. I do not. I opposed it and Shannon violently opposed it also.

Q. How did Mr. Faulkner get into the room?

A. Mr. Faulkner jumped into the room through the window. The shutter had been closed and it was pushed open from some one outside. I do not know if it was the sergeant-at-arms. He did not get in slowly but rapidly; nor whether he fell in entering. The sergeant-at-arms got in very suddenly, but whether he got in on his all fours I do not know. I saw Senator Alford at the window, and closing the shutter on the sergeant-at-arms. I did not see the sergeant-at-arms, but Senator Alford told me it was the sergeant-at-arms. I think the affidavit of Mr. Faulkner is substantially correct, except that I did not see the sergeant-at-arms have Alford by the arm. I think Bowers nominated Judge Clark as chairman of the committee in the committee room, and he had Parsons sent for. The sergeant-at-arms demanded admission and he was refused at the door.

I did not know of any bribery of any senator, of my own knowledge. I have heard rumors, but that is all.

Upon hearing the testimony of Col. Glenn read, it is so far as I am connected with it, substantially correct. I recollect now about the conversation of resignations in the pockets of members, but I regarded it as jocular.

[Signed]

W. H. PYLE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

[Signed]

A. J. FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman Committee.

June 28—E. B. Pickett sworn :

Question. Do you know the senators who broke a quorum by leaving the Senate Chamber on the afternoon of June 21, 1870?

A. I know them. Some six weeks ago, or about the time, or just after the militia bill was introduced, a number of the senators, and myself, perhaps all of them but Senators Alford and Flanagan, were in conversation together, and incidentally some senator, but I don't know who, or may be more than one, alluded to the idea of resigning, and the result of the casual conversation was, that it was soon enough to consider those questions when they were present and before them; from that time up to the time the quorum was broken on the twenty-first, no other general conversation among senators so far as I know of, occurred.

Q. Did you ever hear the question of resignation mooted or discussed by the senators who broke the quorum, or by any portion of them?

A. I may in that time have heard senators express themselves casually, one at a time, upon that subject, and so far as I can now recollect, always adversely to any such step.

Q. Were you present at a meeting of senators held in Senator Bowers' office on the morning of the day the quorum was broken?

A. I was not in Senator Bowers' office, so far as I can now recollect, on the day the quorum was broken, and have no recollection now of hearing the question discussed with the view of determining, in Senator Bowers' office

Q. Have you any knowledge of any attempt to bribe senators to vote against the militia bill?

A. None on earth; if there was such an attempt, it was kept from me.

Q. Were you present at a meeting of Senators in Senator Douglass' room, and if so, state what was the object of that meeting?

A. I was present twice at a meeting in Senator Douglas' room. The object of the first meeting was to arrange the basis of the

minority report on the militia bill. The object of the second was to consult together as to the programme on the bill when it should come up.

Q. Were you present at a meeting in a committee room after the Senate adjourned?

A. I was present at a meeting in a committee room, after the Senate adjourned, on the day the quorum was broken; the result of that meeting was, that we agreed to meet that night for consultation; the discussion was as to the then condition of affairs; there was very little said, except an agreement to meet for consultation that night.

Q. Were you present at a meeting of the senators held in a committee room in the Capitol immediately after the breaking of the quorum, and if so, state what occurred there?

A. I was; Senator Clark was called to the chair, my impression is, by Senator Bowers; he made a motion and, I think, submitted it to a vote.

Q. Did any senator present at that meeting protest against remaining absent from the Senate Chamber, and breaking a quorum?

A. The question of remaining absent permanently did not appear to have taken hold of the minds of senators; the question was, what ought to be done? What shall we do?

Q. Did any senator speak of resigning at that time?

A. Something was said about resigning, but I could not state what senator suggested it first, or what senators joined in it, for the senators seemed to be nearly all talking promiscuously.

Q. Please state what reply you made to the proposition of senators resigning?

A. My reply was general, and not addressed to any particular senator; I said if senators want to resign, all right, but I, myself, play no child's game, nor no bluff game, and if senators propose to resign, let it be distinctly understood that every senator's honor is pledged that he will not go back on what he does, or recede from the step if he once takes it. There were no resignations.

Q. Do you know of any individual Senator having announced his intention of resigning for the purpose of defeating the militia bill?

A. No, sir. I do not think any Senator expressed to me seriously that he would resign singly; there may have been conversation, but I do not think it was serious.

Q. Please state any facts within your knowledge relative to the breaking of the quorum, and the causes that led to it?

A. I know nothing about it, no more than a child.

Q. Did you notice Senator Bowers about the time the quorum was broken?

A. I saw Senator Bowers, and other Senators, as he was going out when the quorum was broken, and I followed. I said, "What's up?" and the reply was, "Well, let us see."

[Signed]

E. B. PICKETT.

June 29—George W. Reynolds sworn :

Q. Do you know the senators who broke a quorum by leaving the Senate Chamber on the afternoon of June 21, 1870.

A. I know every senator.

Q. Do you know of any agreement having been made to break a quorum?

A. None whatever. I urged that such a thing should be done. I am pretty near positively sure I have heard no senator state his intention of resigning.

Q. Please state anything within your knowledge relative to the breaking of the quorum, and the causes that led to it.

A. I scarcely know how to answer that question. Upon several occasions, privately, I have expressed my opinion, but I do not know whether they concurred with me or not. If any senator or senators did, I cannot name them.

Q. Do you know of any party having been authorized to bribe a senator or senators to vote against the militia bill?

A. I do not.

June 30—H. R. Latimer sworn :

Q. Were you at any meeting of the Senators who broke the quorum prior to or subsequent to the breaking of the quorum, and if so, tell all you know about it?

A. I was not prior to. I was with Senators, Representatives and citizens at the office of a lawyer the night of the breaking of the quorum. I was told there would be a meeting. We met and consulted not only with Senators and Representatives, but with citizens. I thought we had got into a close place, and we wanted to counsel. In that meeting it was the universal advice for Senators to return and take their seats, if they would be permitted to do so. There was not a dissenting voice. There was talk about getting up a paper for us all to resign. This was in the meeting in the room when the quorum was broken. There was talk of resigning all in a body, but I opposed it, and called Senator Dohoney and told him not to sign any paper, to not resign, but to let them expel us first.

Q. Do you know of any effort or proposition made for the purpose of bribing a Senator or Senators?

A. I do not, remotely or any other way.

Q. Can you tell who it was that proposed you should all resign?

A. I do not remember who. I know it was talked of, but who talked about writing out the paper I do not remember. It was then I called Dohoney out and begged him not to resign, for I was very much opposed to it, for all was confusion, for we expected the sergeant-at-arms there with a battering-ram to break down the door every minute, and I cannot remember.

(Signed)

H. R. LATIMER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me.

(Signed)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman Committee.

July 1—Warren H. Lawrence sworn:

Q. Do you know the Senators or any of them who absented themselves from the Senate on the 21st instant?

A. I suppose I do.

Q. Had you any conversation with those Senators, or any of them, in which the subject of withdrawing from the Senate or resigning was discussed?

A. I had not.

Q. Have you heard anything from any Senator relative to his resigning his seat?

A. I have not. I never heard anything about it only from street rumors.

(Signed)

WARREN H. LAWRENCE.

July 1—Wm. M. Walton sworn:

Q. Do you know the senators who broke the quorum the other day?

A. I do.

Q. Were you present at any meeting of senators prior to breaking the quorum?

A. I was not.

Q. Were you present at any conversation between parties, senators or others, in which the question of bribing senators, or using money to defeat the militia bill, was discussed?

A. I was present among the senators whilst they were absent from the Senate Chamber, when the quorum was first broken, and prior to the entrance into the room by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. I was also present at a meeting of the same senators, in the same room, subsequent to the adjournment of the Senate on the evening of the day subsequent to the breaking of the quorum. I

was also present that night at a meeting down town of the same senators. I was also present the next evening at a meeting of the same senators. I was in the Senate Gallery at the time the Flanagan amendment was defeated. Soon afterwards the roll was called. After proceedings of the Senate I paid little attention. I noted, however, that there was no response from the opposition chairs, excepting that of Pridgen. I did not understand what movements were on foot. I waited until a motion of some one, as I understood there was a recess until the sergeant-at-arms brought in the absent members. After that I left the gallery and went down on the basement floor in search of absent senators, and seeing nothing to attract my attention I walked out on the north side of the Capitol building. Seeing one or more persons at the first window to the west of the north entrance, I halted there and found collected inside the absent senators. I went in at that window without invitation and without resistance. More or less confusion existed in the room. Beside myself there were none present but John D. Elliott and the senators. There was a freedman of some subordinate character in the Senate, standing at the window, who said he had been placed there by the sergeant-at-arms to prevent Senators from escaping. Soon after entering the room a written note, the contents of which I did not know, was dispatched from the room to Senator Parsons, at which time I approached Senator Bowers and asked him what this movement meant. He replied that he had an agreement with Senator Parsons of importance to the Democratic members, as he thought, and that he was desirous of getting Senator Parsons to recognize the agreement, and if they could get him into consultation he could not and would not deny the existence of the agreement. At that time Flanagan addressed Mr. Clark as chairman, but before making any remarks the sergeant-at-arms, Captain Faulkner, came through the window, and, in a laughing manner, said, "I've got you all now," and reading from a paper in his hand, said that he was directed by the President of the Senate to notify the senators named (calling over each name of the absent senators) to appear in the Senate Chamber under a call of the Senate. Several of the senators present, whose names I do not now remember because of the confusion in the room, said that was "all right," that they would neither resist him, nor place him in a false attitude. Senator Bowers said to the sergeant-at-arms, "We have sent a message to Senator Parsons, and that an answer was expected in a few moments." A little while elapsed without any action of any senator, except an effort on the part of Flanagan to speak, but he seemed to be too drunk to know what he was saying. About that time the answer to the message to Senator Parsons was returned,



when its contents were known—he refusing therein to meet the absent senators under the then circumstances. When the inquiry was made, “What shall be done? Shall we return to the Senate, or insist upon an interview with Senator Parsons?” Senator Bowers proposed to go alone to the senate chamber, and make a statement to the Senators of the circumstances of his agreement with Senator Parsons, and to insist on the recognition of said agreement, whereby the vote on the engrossment of the militia bill would have been postponed until the next day. To this course objection was interposed by several Senators, they insisting that all should return together. At this point the sergeant-at-arms insisted that what was to be done should be done instantly; that whatever professions might be made, not to place him in a false attitude; that he was being placed in a false attitude by every moment of delay. The door was unlocked, and the Senators repaired to the senate chamber. At the second meeting there was nothing done, except to adjourn to meet that evening. There was no proposition made to resign. At the first meeting, when I went into the window, the proposition was put to me, “What shall we do?” I replied, all of you sign a joint resignation and send it up to the Senate, and finally break the quorum. There was certainly not a majority who concurred in my advice, or it would have been done. I had but one advice to give; first, last and all the time—resignation. It was received doubtingly, and with a disposition to have further advice upon the subject. They did take my advice not to act then, but to have a further consultation that night. I don’t think at that meeting Col. Elliott opened his mouth; not that I heard. Senator Flanagan asked me my views, and to make suggestions. In the afternoon in an interchange of views with Throckmorton, Epperson and Hancock, I found them opposed to resignation; and after lighting up and preparing the room I absented myself, as I wanted the meeting to be harmonious. At the second meeting in the same office, and after the passage of the militia bill, Hancock and myself agreed that resignation should take place. Throckmorton and Epperson opposing our views, the Senators were silent, simply listening to what we said for and against the policy of resignation. When we got through we then left the Senators to consult among themselves.

Ques. Did any senator or senators concur in Hancock’s and your views?

Ans. They simply said this: If you and Hancock and Throckmorton and Epperson can’t agree among yourselves, you can’t expect us to.

Ques. Do you know from information anything about buying a vote against the militia bill?

Ans. I know only this: It was talked about generally, and I obtained the information from casual conversation that the railroad interest had not agreed to raise the money, and had gone back on us, and then I dismissed the matter from my mind.

(Signed)

W. M. WALTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

(Signed)

A. J. FOUNTAIN,  
Chairman Committee.

July 1—R. L. Moore, Representative, sworn:

Q. Do you know the senators who broke the quorum?

A. I know them, not all personally.

Q. Have you heard the question of resigning discussed since the quorum was broken?

A. I have heard some of the senators who withdrew discuss the propriety of it, and others disagree. Broughton, soon after the withdrawal, wanted to resign. I have heard him many times so express himself. Douglas, Dohoney, and Latimer were opposed to resigning. I heard Pickett and Bowers discussing the matter of breaking the quorum. Pickett advised moderation. What I mean by Broughton's willingness to resign was, that he was willing to do anything a majority of his party, or the whole of them, might agree upon. He thought they had been badly treated; that is what I understood from his talk. The propriety of their taking any action to break a quorum I never heard mentioned previous to the time it was broken.

(Signed,)

R. L. MOORE.

Message from the House informing the Senate the House had passed House bill No. 381, "An Act to provide for the mode and manner of conducting elections, making returns, and for the protection and purity of the ballot-box."

Also, House bill No. 341, "An Act providing for the issuance and sale of the bonds of the State for the purpose of meeting the appropriation made for maintaining ranging companies on the frontier, the erection and maintenance of a frontier telegraph, the organization of the reserve militia, and the organization, arming and equipment of the State Guard."

Also, that the speaker had signed, in open session, enrolled Senate bill No. 40, "An Act to provide for permanently locating the county seat of Robertson county," whereupon it was signed by the President.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, House bill No. 139,

On motion of Senator Ruby the several special orders were postponed until the report of select committee is disposed of, and that the special orders be taken up in their order consecutively.

Senator Pickett moved suspension of rules to consider the report to-day.

Message from the House informing the Senate the Speaker had signed in open session enrolled House bill No. 17, "An Act to incorporate the Jewish Congregation B'nai Israel, of Galveston, Texas," whereupon it was signed by the President and returned to the House.

The question recurring upon the motion of Senator Pickett to suspend the rules, the yeas and nays were called for.

Result as follows:

Yeas—Cole, Evans, Pickett, Pridgen, Pyle, Shannon, Parsons—7.

Nays—Baker, Bell, Ford, Fountain, Gines, Hall, Pettit, Priest, Rawson, Ruby, Saylor, Hertzberg, Mills—13.

Under arrest, not voting—Bowers, Broughton, Clark, Douglas, Dohoney, Flanagan, Latimer—7.

Senate refused to suspend the rules.

On motion of Senator Parsons the Senate went into executive session.

IN SENATE.

Report of Committee on Engrossed Bills:

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
Austin, Texas, July 12, 1870.

Hon. DON CAMPBELL,

President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Engrossed Bills having examined and compared Senate bill No. 144, "Appropriating money for the Treasury Department;"

Also, Senate bill No. 255, "Creating the office of State Engineer and General Superintendent of Public Works, and the duties thereof;"

Also, Senate bill No. 256, "To organize the county of Presidio,"

And Senate joint resolution No. 12, "Instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to have the portrait of General Burleson suitably framed, and appropriating money for the same,"

Find the same to be correctly engrossed.

G. T. RUBY,  
P. W. HALL.

On motion of Senator Parsons the Senate adjourned.